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CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

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Volume III. No. 12	June 9—22, 1947
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS	337
THE SECURITY COUNCIL	358
UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS	359
FORTHCOMING EVENTS	360

ARGENTINA. *June 19.*—Census figures were announced which gave a total population of over 16 million persons compared with nearly 8 million as shown in the previous census in 1914.

AUSTRIA. *June 21.*—The U.S. High Commissioner received the Chancellor and told him that from July 1 U.S. forces in the country would purchase all the Austrian schillings required for occupation costs in dollars. Schillings needed by U.S. forces would be given out by the U.S. finance officers in exchange for military payment certificates, and the dollar value would be credited to the Government, which, it was estimated, would benefit to the extent of \$20 million a year.

BELGIUM. *June 10.*—The Prime Minister announced that the Government together with The Netherlands and Luxembourg had agreed on a joint policy in response to the U.S. proposals of aid for Europe.

June 19.—The report of the commission of 9 prominent jurists who had been asked by the King to examine documents concerning his attitude from 1936 was published. They found that after the surrender of the army, which had not been done without warning Britain and France, the King declined recommendations to form a Government in the occupied country. Referring to the King's visit to Hitler, the report said that the King, after having twice refused to see Hitler, agreed to meet him "in order to avoid reprisals which the Germans would have taken against the Belgian people had he persisted in refusal". At the interview he had demanded the release of Belgian prisoners of war and an increase in the Belgian bread ration. On the day of the allied landing in Normandy, he was deported to Germany by force and not with his consent. Tribute was paid to the King's patriotic intentions during the war.

BULGARIA. *June 12.*—The Constituent Assembly decided by a large majority to deprive 23 Agrarian (opposition) Deputies of their seats, and that they should be succeeded by the next candidates on the Agrarian Party's electoral lists.

BURMA. *June 10.*—The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting. Of the 210 representatives, there were 173 members of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, 7 Communists, 2 independents, 4 Anglo-Burmans, and 24 Karens (of whom 18 were supporters of the A.F.P.F.L.); there were also 44 representatives of frontier areas.

Report of the Burma Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry. (*see Great Britain.*)

June 17.—The Constituent Assembly unanimously passed a resolution stating that the constitution to be framed by the Assembly "shall be that of an independent sovereign republic to be known as 'the Union of Burma'".

CANADA. *June 10.*—President Truman arrived in Ottawa on a State visit.

June 11.—President Truman, in a speech to both Houses of Parliament, pointed to Canada's eminent position in the world and her achievement of national unity and progress through accommodation, moderation, and forbearance which he thought might be studied with profit by other nations. The same qualities had been employed, and with like success, in her relations with the U.S.A. The friendship which had grown up between the two countries had come about not merely through proximity but through goodwill and common sense. Problems that had arisen had been settled by compromise and by negotiations inspired by a spirit of mutual respect and a desire for justice on both sides. He thought that one of the most effective contributions which the two countries could make to the cause of the United Nations was the patient and diligent effort to apply on a global scale the principles and practices which they had tested with success on that continent.

Speaking of trade between the two countries, he said it was greater than that of any other two nations and in 1946 reached a total of \$2,250 million and had, he considered, been rightly described as "not free trade, but the trade of free men". Some of their greatest assets had yet to be developed and he thought the plan for taking electric power from the St. Lawrence river and bringing ocean shipping 2,400 miles inland was "economically sound and strategically important". The U.S.A. were glad to find Canada at their side in the effort to develop the international trade organization, through which they were trying with other countries to see that "the inevitable adjustments in world trade as a result of the war will result in an expanding volume of business for all nations".

He pointed out that at this critical time the U.S.A. were deeply conscious of their responsibilities to the world, and were keenly aware "that much depends upon the internal strength and moral stamina of

the U.S.A.". They faced this challenge with determination and confidence. Mr. Truman concluded: "Free men everywhere know that the purpose of the U.S.A. is to restore the world to health and to re-establish conditions in which the common people of the earth can work out their own salvation by their own effort. We seek a peaceful world, a prosperous world, a free world, a world of good neighbours, living on terms of equality and mutual respect, as Canada and the U.S.A. have lived for generations. We intend to expand our energies and invest our substance in promoting world recovery by assisting those who are determined to govern themselves in their own way, and who honour the right of others to do likewise, and to aid those who seek to live at peace with their neighbours, without coercing or being coerced, without intimidating or being intimidated . . . We count Canada in the forefront of those who share these objectives and ideals. With such friends we face the future unafraid."

June 13.—President Truman left for the U.S.A.

CHINA. *June 10.*—It was reported that cavalry troops from the Outer Mongolian Republic supported by planes with Soviet markings had crossed the border into Sinkiang and penetrated 200 miles into Chinese territory.

June 11.—It was officially stated in Nanking that the Government had instructed the Ambassador in Moscow to protest to the U.S.S.R. and to the Outer Mongolian Minister in Moscow against the entry of Outer Mongolian forces into Sinkiang.

June 12.—The Foreign Minister told the Legislative Council that if satisfactory results were not obtained from protests made to the Soviet and Outer Mongolian Governments against the invasion of Sinkiang, China would consider appealing to the United Nations.

June 14.—It was learned that Communist forces had made continual attacks on railways in north China, blowing up 4 bridges on the Peking-Tientsin line, and destroying bridges and tracks of the Peking-Hankow line. In Manchuria, there was heavy fighting for Szepingkai, and the Communists were attacking strongly near Antung.

June 17.—Report from the Tass Agency on the incidents in Sinkiang (see U.S.S.R.)

FRANCE. *June 9.*—The railway workers' union, "bearing in mind the repercussion of the present strike on the national economy", asked the Prime Minister to receive a delegation as soon as possible.

Some workers in gas and electricity undertakings went on strike on hearing that the proposals of the president of the Council of State, who was investigating their wage claims, would not necessarily be binding on the Government.

June 10.—The Prime Minister received a deputation of the railway workers' union. He said he fully realized that the union was not responsible for the strike since they had not ordered it, but pointed out the harm the strike was doing and insisted that the union's duty was to

appeal to the men to return to work so that negotiations might be resumed. The Government could not discuss terms with a public service on strike, and they considered an appeal by the union an essential condition of the resumption of talks, whether the appeal were heeded or not. The delegation considered that it would be impossible for them to appeal to the men unless the Government entered into negotiations with the union. The union later appealed to the President to arbitrate in the dispute.

Speaking in the Assembly, the Prime Minister appealed to the C.G.T. to act wisely in this test and pointed out that the strikers were attacking not "rapacious capitalists" but nationalized industries and public services.

A meeting between representatives of the Government, the C.G.T., and the railway workers' union was held. The Government suggested that the resumption of negotiations and an order to the men to return to work should be simultaneous. The union made a condition that the men's claims should be met to the extent of 12 milliard francs for the second half of the current year. The Government replied that as this exceeded the amount of their proposal it could not be made a condition preliminary to resuming negotiations.

The Prime Minister later received leaders of the C.G.T.

Railway workers held up food trains in some parts of the country as a protest against delay in negotiations with the Government.

Modifications in the boundaries of the Saar territory and establishment of a Saar mark. (*see Germany.*)

June 11.—The President, refusing the invitation by the railway workers' union to arbitrate in the dispute, pointed out that if he accepted he would be appropriating the authority of the Government. The Government reached a settlement with workers in the gas and electricity undertakings.

June 12.—The Prime Minister met delegates of the railway workers' union and of the C.G.T. The Government proposed an increase of 8 milliard francs to meet the union's claims. An increase of 9,900 million was finally agreed to and an agreement for this was signed ending the strike. The Prime Minister later stated that the order from the railway workers' union to return to work had preceded the conclusion of the agreement.

June 13.—The Government employees' union decided that their token strike, called on June 7, should interfere as little as possible with public services, and only some workers observed the strike.

The National Assembly ratified the peace treaty with Italy.

June 14.—It was learned that the Government had asked the U.S.S.R. if they would exchange views on the U.S. proposals for aid to Europe.

June 16.—The Government announced that they were leaving the question of production bonuses to be settled by employers and employees on two conditions: (1) that the hourly bonus should not exceed 7 francs in Paris and industrial areas and 5.50 francs elsewhere; and (2) that these concessions should not have the effect of raising prices. Conditions of pay for State employees would be regulated by decree.

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June 17.—Mr. Bevin arrived in Paris for talks on the U.S. proposals for aid to Europe.

The Council of the Republic ratified the peace treaty with Italy.

June 18.—The Government issued a joint announcement with Britain on their meetings with Mr. Bevin to discuss the U.S. proposals for aid to Europe in which they "welcomed with the greatest satisfaction the thoughts [Mr. Marshall] expressed about the organization of economic co-operation between the countries of Europe, and the help which the U.S.A. could envisage to make such co-operation effective". The two Governments considered that this help would only bear fruit to the extent that the countries of Europe make the maximum effort to develop once more the resources which in the main they produced by themselves before the war, and that the economic condition of Europe necessitated the drawing up of comprehensive programmes by all the countries who were willing to participate in liaison with the appropriate organs of the United Nations. The statement concluded: "Given the extreme urgency of the measures which have to be initiated, M. Bidault and Mr. Bevin have decided to propose to M. Molotov that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R. should be held during the week beginning June 23 in a place to be agreed in order to discuss these problems as a whole."

June 19.—Bank employees throughout the country, except those employed by the Banque de France, went on strike for higher wages, and their action was supported by the C.G.T. and the Confederation of Christian Workers. The staffs of several large stores in Paris also went on strike for higher wages.

June 20.—The Ministry of Finance issued a statement on the Government's plans for righting the Treasury deficit and balancing the Budget. It pointed out that 2 extreme measures were necessary: (1) to raise by 100 milliard francs the limit of lending from the Banque de France to the Treasury to enable the latter to meet the maturity of many bonds; and (2) to release the equivalent of \$250 million worth of gold reserves of the Banque de France to offset the adverse balance of foreign payments. Measures to relieve the Treasury deficit, which stood at 126 milliard francs would be: (1) Reduction in public expenses. The staffs of Government departments would be cut to the 1938 level. The policy of cutting military credits would be continued. Certain State subsidies would be abolished, including those on bread, milk, and agricultural machinery. The deficit in State railways and the postal services would be made good by an increase in charges. (2) Direct taxation. The tax on capital would be increased by 25 per cent. Stocks of businesses opened since January, 1946 would be taxed. There would be a progressive tax on cars of more than 11 horse-power. (3) Indirect Taxation. The cost of tobacco would be increased 75 per cent, and the price of petrol would also be raised.

June 21.—The Finance Commission of the Assembly rejected by 15 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions, the Government's Bill to balance the Budget.

GERMANY. *June 9.*—The British Military Governor, in a speech at Bad Salzuffen, said that although the food situation in the British zone was no better than a year ago there was reason to expect that at least the present amount of food could be provided until the harvest, and that if an early U.S. harvest allowed for increased imports it might be possible to increase the food issue slightly. The ration for the normal consumer last June was just over 1,000 calories a day and was generally met. Now the ration was 1,550 calories a day and the average extent to which it was honoured was just under 1,000 calories, except in the Ruhr where it had been possible to provide the normal consumer (on the 2-zone standard) with about 1,300 calories.

Speaking of the bread grain position he pointed out that they needed about 400,000 tons of grain to maintain the ration at its actual rate. Referring to the re-organization of the machinery of bi-zonal co-operation, he said he believed that the agreement gave the people of both zones an opportunity to direct the economic reconstruction of their country of which they would not fail to take advantage.

June 10.—The French Government announced the establishment of a Saar mark, linked at par with the German mark and exchangeable at the rate of 12 francs to the mark. The exchange of notes would begin on June 15.

It was learned that by an order dated June 6 the French Military Governor modified the boundaries of the Saar territory. The changes involved a withdrawal in the area between the Saar territory as established in 1919 and Luxembourg, but districts in the north-east and east which contained lateral railways serving the Saar industries were included.

June 11.—Representatives of the combined British-U.S. area signed an agreement with Switzerland for facilitating the resumption of ordinary trade. Swiss and German businesses would be able to correspond freely and discuss contracts, and power would be given to export-import agencies in the *Länder* to approve individual contracts up to a maximum value equivalent to £62,500, as compared with the former maximum value equivalent to £12,500.

June 13.—The French Military Governor issued an order by which no organization might, without special permission, employ more than 10,000 employees or have a capital of over 50 million marks.

June 14.—An agreement was reached between the British and U.S. Military Governments and U.S. cotton exporters for the supply of U.S. cotton to German firms on a short-term credit basis.

June 15.—The Soviet authorities announced that they intended to strengthen the machinery of administrative co-ordination between central German administrations and the *Länder* in their zone, with the aim of improving the efficiency of industry and agriculture, by the creation of a central economic council. An experimental council of 12 members, made up of the 5 departmental heads of the zone administration, the Prime Ministers of the 5 *Länder*, and 2 representatives of the industrial and agricultural unions had been in being since April 18.

June 17.—The Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lord Pakenham

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who had been conducting a fact-finding inquiry into the iron and steel industry of the British zone made a statement in which he said that it was vitally necessary for "some very clear-cut decisions" to be made at the earliest possible moment on the future of the industry. He found that there were 4 serious handicaps to the recovery of the industry: (1) physical destruction as a result of the war and the difficulties of making replacements and carrying out maintenance of equipment; (2) German management was uncertain of the future which made it difficult for them to exercise managerial functions and discipline; (3) the shortage of food — it was difficult for the workers' leaders to preach trade unionism and democracy to hungry people; and (4) the most serious of all, the shortage of coal through the failure of the Ruhr output to reach the expected figure.

June 18.—In the Ruhr area the bread ration was reduced from 1,500 grammes to 1,000 grammes for a week.

June 19.—About 20,000 workers in some 24 engineering and chemical factories in Cologne stopped work. They declared they could not continue working on the existing rations. Their leaders pointed out that these stoppages should be regarded not as strikes but as a result of undernourishment.

GREAT BRITAIN. *June 9.*—A Belgian Parliamentary delegation arrived in London for a visit at the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In a written reply to the House of Commons on questions relating to events in Hungary, the Minister of State said that at no stage had either the British representative on the Allied Control Council or the British political representative in Budapest been consulted by either the Soviet or Hungarian authorities, in spite of the fact that as one of the 3 Powers entrusted with the enforcement of the Armistice, the Government had the right to be consulted on such matters. He had asked for copies of the documents said to have brought about the resignation of the former Hungarian Prime Minister, but these had not yet been provided. He had also instructed the Ambassador in Moscow to discuss the whole matter with the Soviet Government with a view to obtaining an elucidation of what had occurred in Hungary and a clarification of Soviet policy towards that country.

It was learned that the Government had issued a statement in which they "warmly welcomed . . . the new U.S. approach to the problem of the reconstruction of Europe", and said they would take urgent steps to follow up the proposals with the U.S. Government. They pointed out that they were at the same time also pursuing trade talks with the U.S.S.R., and they thought that if these were brought to a successful conclusion it would "help to restore an equilibrium in war-torn Europe".

June 10.—The report of the Burma Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry into the best methods of associating the frontier peoples with the working out of the new Constitution for Burma (Cmd. 7138) recommended that the following areas be given representation in the

Constituent Assembly: the Federated Shan States, including Kokang and Mongpai; the Kachin hills; the Chin hills, with the Arakan hill tracts; the Karenni States; the Somra tract; the Salween district; and the Homalin sub-division. It suggested that these areas should have 45 seats in the Assembly, of which 26 would be allocated to the Federated Shan States (including Kokang and Mongpai). It further recommended that the frontier areas members should have the same status in the Assembly as members elected from Ministerial Burma, should take part fully in the deliberations of the Assembly, and be eligible for places on such committees as the Assembly might appoint.

June 12.—The Minister of State, in a statement on events in Hungary, said that the Ambassador in Moscow had discussed the position with M. Molotov. He had pointed out that under the armistice agreement the U.S.S.R. had recognized the Government's right to share in the control of Hungary during the armistice period, and that under the statutes of the Allied Control Council it was provided that the British representative should have the right to receive copies of all communications, reports, and other documents which might interest his Government. In spite of this, the British representative had so far failed to obtain even copies of the documents recently communicated by the Soviet chairman of the Commission to the Hungarian Government without his knowledge, and which led to the resignation of the former Hungarian Prime Minister.

In reply to these inquiries, M. Molotov said that the British desire for knowledge in these matters constituted an interference in Hungarian internal affairs, and that he was not prepared to admit the contention that as one of the Powers represented on the Allied Control Council Britain was thereby given a right to the information for which she asked. He refused to give any details of the situation, but maintained that the policy of the U.S.S.R. was to refrain from interference in Hungarian internal affairs.

The Government regretted their ally's response to their inquiries since it was to avoid possible misunderstandings that the information had been sought. No accusations had been made against the U.S.S.R. The Government had asked for information of recent events in Hungary in order to form an accurate opinion of the position. Because Britain and the U.S.S.R. were co-signatories of the armistice agreement and because of the treaty of friendship between the two countries, the Government would continue to press both their ally and the Hungarian Government for the full information to which they were entitled.

June 13.—Mr. Bevin, in a speech to the Foreign Press Association in London, said that although Britain was the centre of a great Empire and Commonwealth, her destiny was more than ever linked with that of the rest of Europe. She was a European nation and must act as such. Referring to the U.S. offer of aid to Europe, he welcomed it as an "inspiring lead given to the peoples of Europe" by the U.S. Secretary of State, and thought that Mr. Marshall's speech at Harvard would "rank as one of the greatest speeches made in world history". The Government were glad to know that misunderstanding had been removed by includ-

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ing the U.S.S.R. in the proposals, thus correcting any impression that there was anything ideological in this plan, which, Mr. Bevin said, "throws a bridge to link east and west".

He went on: "I think the initiative devolves upon us in trying to lead Europe back to a healthy state. We in this country are exploring urgently and actively how best to respond to this lead and must in this work consult France . . . and other European nations to see how best to take advantage of this great proposal." This, however, would not be a final solution of world problems, and he thought a greater and freer flow of world trade was essential to bring back a healthy society.

June 15.—Statement by the Soviet Government on the British representations in connexion with events in Hungary. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

U. Tin Tut, the Burmese Minister without Portfolio, arrived in London as the guest of the Government.

June 17.—Mr. Bevin left for Paris.

June 18.—Joint announcement with France on the exchange of views on the U.S. proposal of aid for Europe. (*see France.*)

A copy of the report drawn up by the executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was received in London. Among the points made were: (1) the general shortage of electric power formed a bottleneck to reconstruction almost as tight as that formed by the shortage of coal. European power problems must be treated on an international basis; (2) the acute shortage of softwood lumber had become one of the most serious obstacles to reconstruction and the restoration of normal economic and social conditions in Europe. Supplies available in Europe would fall short of essential requirements by about 7 million metric tons, and because of the deficit building, railway repairs, transport, and the packing of goods for export was hampered; (3) there was a great need for more livestock, and for replacements in farm machinery; and (4) the main bottleneck to European recovery was still the shortage of coal which had very seriously affected all forms of industrial activity, transport, trade, and public services.

June 19.—Mr. Bevin, speaking in the House of Commons on his return from Paris, described the U.S. proposals of aid for Europe as "a great opportunity". Here was the first chance since the end of the war to review European economy as a whole.

Speaking of Hungary, he said he had tried hard to get the facts, and did not consider his request to the Soviet chairman of the Allied Control Council for documents as unreasonable. But he was under no delusion about what was going on in that country. In Bulgaria, one party seemed determined to wipe out all opposition. The Communists in Greece were carrying on a policy which was completely disrupting the country. He said he detested the political persecution which was going on in Spain, and considered that whenever such persecution reared its head, either from one side or the other, it was the duty of democrats to stand by the persecuted.

June 20.—The Secretary of Overseas Trade left for Moscow with a delegation to continue trade discussions.

It was learned that Mr. Bevin had sent a personal letter to the Secre-

tary-General of the United Nations on the talks with France on the U.S. proposals for aid to Europe. He assured Mr. Lie that the rôle of the United Nations in the action which European countries might take was being kept in mind, but in view of the extreme urgency of the matter, he felt it advisable to take the initiative in consulting France as an exploratory move.

GREECE. *June 10.*—A bandit force raided a village near the Yugoslav frontier, burning many houses.

June 11.—The Balkans sub-Commission of enquiry returned to the Bulgarian frontier, having waited the 10 days requested by the Bulgarian Government for preparing their case against Greek allegations that they had allowed Greek rebels to take refuge on Bulgarian territory. When delegates of the Commission tried to cross into Bulgaria, they were told that neither the Commission, witnesses, nor journalists could proceed into the interior of Bulgaria for the investigation, but they might sit at the frontier post and examine the case. The Commission decided to return to Salonika.

June 13.—The Balkans sub-Commission of enquiry met in Salonika and rejected a French motion that after the insulting treatment they had received at the Bulgarian frontier, they should abandon their task. They decided to investigate two further frontier incidents alleged by the Government to have taken place on the Yugoslav border. A telegram was sent to the Yugoslav Government describing the allegations and stating the intention of the Commission to examine the case on the spot in 10 days' time and requesting the Yugoslav Government to grant facilities for the work.

June 16.—The Government informed the U.S. Ambassador that they had approved the draft agreement for implementing the U.S. aid programme.

HUNGARY. *June 9.*—Gen. Sviridov, Soviet chairman of the Allied Control Council, in a letter to the U.S. representative, said that he could not comply with the U.S. request for copies of the documents said to implicate M. Nagy in a plot against the Hungarian Republic. He pointed out that the Council had nothing to do with the documents and could not therefore produce them. All information was in the hands of an inquiry committee of the Soviet occupation forces as distinct from the Soviet element of the Council.

June 10.—Reply by the British Minister of State to questions on Hungary. (*see Great Britain.*)

The Prime Minister, outlining the policy of the new Government to the National Assembly, said that confidence must be restored in the coalition and parties brought closer together. The most important task was the realization of the 3-year plan, for the success of which the nationalization of the banks was indispensable. The work of reconstruction would need assistance in the form of foreign loans, and these would be welcome if they were granted without any political obligation. He emphasized that the country's aim was to live on peaceful terms

with all its neighbours, especially with the U.S.S.R., and added that the change of Government had been made without foreign pressure and according to the Constitution.

A proclamation of the Smallholder's Party was read to the Assembly condemning reaction and accusing M. Nagy and M. Varga of conspiring not only against the Hungarian people but also against the U.S.S.R.

It was officially announced that 6 former Foreign Office officials who had refused to return home had been deprived of their citizenship.

June 11.—U.S. Note to the chairman of the Allied Control Council. (see U.S.A.)

In a debate in the Assembly, M. Zsedenyi, the leader of a group of 41 Deputies, former members of the Smallholders' Party and now in Opposition, appealed to the Communists as one who had fought for their right to exist as a political party, and declared "I only ask that you should now grant me the same rights of free speech and political action as I fought to secure for you". M. Sulyok, leader of the Freedom Party, stated that "the wildest and most objectionable political terror reigns in Hungary. There is no freedom of the press, assembly, or opinion." The country had become an undemocratic police State, and he was distrustful of M. Dinnyes's Government and could not accept it in his own name or in that of his party.

June 12.—The Government announced some details of the 3-year plan, which would be put into operation on August 1. It provided for the building of 2 big canals, between the Danube and the Theiss and between Lake Balaton and the Sio. In agriculture it planned a change over from wheat-producing to mixed farming, and "in 15 years, Hungary is to be transformed into a well-irrigated orchard". Seven banks would be nationalized.

Further statement by the British Minister of State on events in Hungary. (see *Great Britain*.)

June 15.—Gen. Sviridov, in a letter to the U.S. representative said he considered the statement in the U.S. Note about some change in political power in Hungary, the destruction of the will of the majority of the Hungarian population, and the creation of some control of Hungary by a minority to be an invention without foundation. It was, he continued, a known fact that the Hungarian Cabinet crisis was caused by the refusal of the former Prime Minister to return to the country in spite of the will of the Government and the leaders of the Smallholders' Party. M. Nagy had not complied with this and had resigned on his own account. The crisis had been solved by the co-operation of all parties of the Government coalition in strict observance of the Constitution. The new Government maintained the former distribution of the various Ministries between the coalition parties, and the construction of the Government remained more or less unchanged. The overwhelming majority of the nation voted its confidence in this Government, as was proved by the statement of the national committee signed by the President and leaders of all the coalition parties, and by the unanimous vote of confidence which it had received from the National Assembly.

These, Gen. Sviridov went on, were known facts and the U.S.A. was aware of them, for which reason it was impossible not to observe in the Note an attempt directed to help, under the pretext of safeguarding Hungarian democracy, certain individuals involved with the conspirators. As for the statement that he had infringed the basic agreement of the Allied Control Council by submitting to the Hungarian Government, at the request of M. Nagy, the findings of the investigations concerning M. Kovacs, he said this statement was based on an error, since, as he had stated in his letter of June 9, these data were in no way connected with the activities of the Allied Control Council.

He rejected the U.S. protest as utterly unfounded. He could see no action in violation of the Yalta agreement, and considered allegations of Soviet intervention to be an invention. He could not therefore comply with the suggestion to set up a joint three-Power commission for the investigation of the position, which would represent a course of intervention into Hungarian internal affairs which was inadmissible.

June 18.—It was learned that a further 5 Deputies who belonged to the Smallholders' Party had been expelled from the party.

INDIA. *June 9.*—The All-India Muslim League Council decided to accept the British procedural plan as a "basis for compromise". The resolution passed stated that, although the Council could not agree to the partition of the Punjab and Bengal, or give its consent to such partition, it had to consider the plan for the transfer of power as a whole. Mr. Jinnah was given full authority to work out details.

It was learned that the Sikhs had decided on a qualified acceptance of the plan.

June 10.—The Viceroy received the 3 Congress Party leaders.

Communal disturbances occurred in Lahore and 2 men were killed.

June 12.—The Viceroy presided over a sub-committee of the interim Cabinet, which met to discuss administrative details of the partition of India should partition be decided on.

The Viceroy later received Mr. Jinnah.

The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Travancore announced their intention of declaring their States independent on the lapse of paramountcy. Both declared they would assume the status of independent sovereigns, and would not join the Constituent Assembly of either Hindustan or Pakistan.

June 13.—The Viceroy met the 7 political leaders and discussed with them the arrangements which should be made to ensure continuity of liaison with the Indian States; the setting-up of boundary commissions for the Punjab, Bengal, and Sylhet; and the establishment of a tribunal which would have the duty of final arbitration in such cases relating to partition as might be referred to it.

The standing committee of the All-India States People's Conference adopted a resolution urging the people of the Indian States to be vigilant and prepared for all contingencies, as certain States were said to be increasing their armed forces. They also condemned the repres-

sive policy of Kashmir State and demanded the release of political prisoners and the restoration of civil liberties.

Communal fire-raisers destroyed houses and a textile mill in Amritsar. Fires were started in Lahore and 10 houses were burned. In Rawalpindi 4 persons were killed in an explosion.

June 14.—Mr. Gandhi advised the All-India Congress Committee to accept, even against their deepest convictions, the British proposals for the transfer of power. He pointed out that the division of India was not forced on them by the British but was agreed to by the Indian parties. The Committee then passed by 153 votes to 29 a resolution accepting the British proposals for the transfer of power, and also passed a resolution repudiating the right of any Indian State to declare itself independent and to live in isolation from the rest of India.

Pandit Nehru, speaking on this resolution, declared: "If a State does not join the Indian Union, its relationship with the Union—and there will have to be some relationship—will not be one of equality but slightly lower. We require suzerainty or paramountcy." He said the situation could not possibly admit of the right of any State to contacts with any foreign State, or, in regard to defence, the right of any independent authority to do what it would. He wanted this realized both by the States and by other countries. He concluded: "If I have anything to do with the Government that is likely to come into existence 2 months hence I should like other countries to know that we will not recognize any independence of any State in India, and further that any recognition of any such independence by any foreign Power . . . will be considered an unfriendly act."

Renewed disturbances involving 30 deaths and the burning of over 100 houses were reported from the Gurgaon district of the Punjab.

Communal rioting broke out in Cawnpore and 4 persons were killed.

June 17.—The Dewan of Mysore announced that the State would join the existing Constituent Assembly and would send a delegation to take part in its deliberations, without committing itself to entering an Indian federation until it saw the shape of the Constitution.

The Viceroy received Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and later the Nawab of Bhopal.

Mr. Jinnah stated that the policy of the Muslim League was not to interfere in the internal affairs of any Indian State. In his opinion, the States were free to remain independent if they so desired. Neither the British Government, nor the British Parliament, nor any other Power or body could compel them to do anything contrary to their free will and accord, nor had they any power or sanction to do so. The British Government had made it clear that they were not transferring paramountcy to any Government or authority which might be set up in British India. Therefore on the lapse of paramountcy the full sovereign status of the Indian States emerged. He added that Pakistan would be willing to enter into agreements with independent States to their mutual benefit.

Dr. Ambedkar, commenting on the declaration of independence by certain Indian States, said that the States should realize that it was in

the Princes' interests to join the Indian Union and become constitutional monarchs. The only way the States could free themselves of paramountcy was by bringing about a merger of sovereignty, which could happen only when they joined the Union as constituent unions.

June 18.—The Viceroy had short meetings with Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

June 20.—A joint session of both sections of the Bengal Legislative Assembly voted in favour of Bengal joining the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. Later a meeting of the Hindu section of the Legislative Assembly decided on the partition of Bengal; the Muslim section, at their meeting, voted against partition. (It was laid down in the British proposals that if either section decided on partition it would take place.)

Many fires were started in communal disturbances in Lahore.

June 21.—A State announcement from Travancore said that, on the lapse of British paramountcy, the State would enter into relations with Pakistan.

Communal rioting continued in Lahore. Nine persons were killed in a bomb explosion, 5 were killed in stabbing attacks, and about 150 houses were burned down.

IRAQ. *June 17.*—The Government announced that it would not allow the country to act as a goods transit centre for Palestine, stating that "Iraq cannot be a bridge for Palestine". All goods passing to or from Palestine had been seized and would be held indefinitely.

ITALY. *June 9.*—The Prime Minister, outlining to the Constituent Assembly the programme of his Government, said that in spite of "momentary" party differences, national unity was making progress under the new Republic. It was his desire to strengthen that unity, and he had also to find a way of restoring faith in the country's future. Economists such as Signor Einaudi had agreed to join the Government because they realized that his invitation was to service "not of a party, but of the country".

Speaking of the Budget, he said estimates for 1947-48 put expenditure at 832 milliard lire and receipts at 520 milliard lire. The estimated deficit was therefore 312 milliard lire, and at the end of April the deficit for the current year stood at 610 milliard lire. The balance of foreign payments was an equally serious problem, and to solve it Italy would need a notable sum in dollars each year for 3 or 4 years. These must come from foreign loans. Meanwhile to cover the deficit for the second half of 1947, \$350 million would have to be found, and only \$150 million was in sight. To obtain the balance Italy would have to inspire faith abroad, especially in the U.S.A., and to this end she must concentrate on setting her financial house in order, since "the defence of the lira is the premise of every other policy".

June 14.—The Constituent Assembly, due to dissolve on June 24, decided by 279 votes to 155 to prolong its life until December 31.

Allied Force H.Q. announced that an agreement had been signed under which the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees assumed

from June 15 responsibility for the maintenance, repatriation, and settlement elsewhere of the foreign refugees numbering about 11,000, housed in 12 camps in the country and hitherto administered by allied military command.

The Government signed an agreement with Britain regulating the status of the British forces during the 90 days in which withdrawal must be completed after the ratification of the peace treaty, and providing for talks to prepare for the handing over to Italy of Udine and the Venezia Giulia territory west of the Morgan Line.

June 20.—The Government sent a Note to the U.S.A., expressing their interest in the U.S. proposals for aid to Europe, and assuring the U.S. Government of their full co-operation.

June 21.—The Government received a vote of confidence by 274 votes to 231 in the Constituent Assembly.

It was learned that the police had discovered an underground Fascist organization in Rome with a membership throughout the country said to total some 300,000. Among 24 men arrested for being connected with the group was the former vice-secretary of the Fascist Republican Party.

JAPAN. *June 9.*—Allied H.Q. in Tokyo announced that private trade with Japan would be re-opened from August 15. Accommodation would be made available for 400 business men. Pricing of goods would be done by specialists at Allied H.Q., and all prices would be quoted in dollars though sales could be effected in any acceptable currency. All transactions would have to be licensed by the Japanese Government and validated by Allied H.Q. Gen. MacArthur said in a statement that Japan was "so lacking in indigenous materials that she must trade or starve". The present measure was "a palliative and falls far short of a full economic solution".

Col. Sazawa, at one time chief commandant of all prisoner-of-war camps in Formosa, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for maltreating prisoners and civilian internees in his charge.

June 13.—The Prime Minister, announcing measures to overcome the economic crisis, called on the people to give their unstinting efforts to the salvage of the country's economy. He said economic controls would be "sincerely and boldly" enforced and promised a revision of the present system of official pricing.

KOREA. *June 9.*—The U.S.-Soviet joint commission reached full agreement on the basis of consultation with the Koreans on the formation of a provisional government.

June 13.—The Department of Commerce in the South Korean interim Government announced that from July 15 foreign business men would be admitted to South Korea.

NORWAY. *June 14.*—The Ministry of Defence issued details of proposals for increasing the effectiveness of the armed forces. Of a total budget of 280 million kroner, 5 million would be set aside to help

finance atomic energy research. It was pointed out that the exploitation of atomic energy was primarily a civilian matter and must be financed from non-military sources.

PALESTINE. *June 9.*—Terrorists kidnapped a British police sergeant and a constable at Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv. Haganah later issued an appeal to everyone who had any information about the whereabouts of the kidnapped men to inform the nearest Haganah commander.

June 10.—The 2 British policemen who were kidnapped escaped when a cordon was thrown round a village north of Tel Aviv in which they were being held.

June 13.—The Arab Higher Committee informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it was boycotting the work of the United Nations inquiry committee.

June 16.—The United Nations inquiry committee held its first meetings in Jerusalem.

Arabs staged a one-day strike as a protest against the committee.

Three Jews arrested after the attack on Acre prison were sentenced to death by a military court in Jerusalem. Two others, who were believed to be under 18 years of age, were sentenced to be detained at the pleasure of the High Commissioner on charges of carrying and discharging arms, and to 15 years' imprisonment for unlawfully wearing British uniforms.

June 17.—The U.N. committee, at its first public session, heard a survey of the Jewish case by a representative of the Jewish Agency.

June 18.—Police, investigating an explosion in the basement of a house near a building in Tel Aviv used by British forces and officials, found a Jew who had been killed by the explosion of sticks of gelignite. A tunnel was found which led from the house towards the British building. It was learned that the man was a member of Haganah and had been sent to seal up the tunnel.

June 19.—The U.N. committee visited Haifa in order to see a town with a mixed population.

June 20.—The U.N. committee visited the Jewish settlement in the Dead Sea valley.

June 21.—The U.N. committee visited Hebron, Beersheba, and Gaza. Terrorists tried to kidnap a British police officer in a shop in Jerusalem, but were foiled by the arrival of a police car.

PARAGUAY. *June 22.*—It was learned that the Government had sent a Note of protest to Uruguay, accusing her of helping the Paraguayan rebel forces by allowing 2 rebel gunboats to be repaired in Uruguayan waters, thus violating Pan-American agreements.

PERSIA. *June 19.*—The Government resigned.

June 21.—Qawam es Sultaneh formed a new Government. The former Ministers for War, Finance, Health, and Communications retained their posts. M. Sepahbodi was Foreign Minister, and Gen.

Aghevli, Minister of the Interior. A Ministry of National Economy was formed to supervise the Government's 7-year reconstruction plan.

POLAND. *June 9.*—It was officially announced that the secret police had arrested 6 prominent Socialists, including M. Arciszewski and M. Puzak, for "terrorist, subversive activity and propaganda", and contact with secret organizations abroad. It was stated that large stocks of incriminatory material had been found during a police raid on one of their homes.

June 18.—It was learned that the Socialists who had been arrested would be tried for treason.

June 19.—The Socialist Party announced that it would this month hold a conference of the supreme party council to discuss the clearance of the party ranks of "undesirable elements", and to deal with "political misunderstandings".

PORTUGAL. *June 14.*—The Government issued a statement saying that Vice-Admiral José Cabeçadas, Gen. José Garcia, and 9 Army officers had been dismissed the service, and 13 university professors and 6 lecturers had been removed from their posts for their part in recent conspiracies against the State.

SWEDEN. *June 12.*—The Government announced further plans to check inflation, including the more strict application of the price control laws; an increase in the control of investments to reduce them to 75 per cent of their 1946 value, and a limitation of dividends; further restrictions on building; a new luxury tax, and also a new tax on restaurant meals and profits. To increase the labour supply, conscripts would not be called up in 1947 or 1948 for supplementary training. Production would be directed. The Government stated that to ease State expenditure certain social reforms would be postponed.

TURKEY. *June 13.*—The Budget committee of the Grand National Assembly approved an extraordinary credit of £T119 million for the needs of national defence.

U.S.A. *June 9.*—Reply by chairman of Allied Control Council in Hungary to the Government's request for documents. (*see Hungary.*)

June 10.—Visit by the President to Canada. (*see Canada.*)

June 11.—Speech by the President to the Canadian Parliament. (*see Canada.*)

The Government sent a Note to the chairman of the Allied Control Council for Hungary in which they protested that recent events in Hungary were "in violation of the Yalta agreements" and that "this Soviet interference in Hungarian political affairs" was "in derogation of the continued exercise of democratic rights in that country and of the freely expressed will of the Hungarian people". They again requested, as a member of the Allied Control Council, "the expeditious establishment of a three-Power commission to examine the situation as a matter

of urgency". It was further stated that, in clear violation of the statutes of the Allied Control Council, the U.S.A. and Britain had been kept in ignorance of information which had led to the resignation of M. Nagy, and brought about the reorganization of the Hungarian Government and "a realignment of political authority in Hungary so that a minority, which obtained 17 per cent popular support in the last free election, has nullified the expressed will of the majority of the Hungarian people".

The Government stated that they had sent copies of the Note to Britain, the U.S.S.R., and Hungary.

The State Department issued a statement denouncing the arrest of M. Petkov, the Bulgarian Opposition leader, and declared that when M. Petkov went for trial for treason, so would the present Bulgarian régime be on trial in the minds of all freedom-supporting peoples both inside and outside Bulgaria.

June 12.—The Secretary of State said that when he outlined a plan to aid Europe in a speech on June 5, he included Britain and the U.S.S.R. in the term "Europe", by which he meant "everything west of Asia".

June 13.—The President returned from Canada.

June 14.—The President signed the Act ratifying the peace treaties with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, and in a statement issued afterwards said that he felt he must express regret that the Governments of those countries had not only disregarded the will of the majority of the people, but had resorted to measures of oppression against them. It was in the interests of the three countries to "terminate the state of war which has existed between their Governments and the U.S.A. for over 5 years". The President also signed the Act ratifying the peace treaty with Italy.

The French Ambassador informed the State Department that his Government were studying "with the warmest interest" Mr. Marshall's proposals for aid to Europe.

June 15.—Reply by the chairman of the Allied Control Council in Hungary to the Government's Note on events in that country. (*see Hungary.*)

Mr. Dean Acheson, in a speech in Connecticut, said that, financially, Europe was bleeding to death, and he charged the U.S.S.R. with obstructing world recovery by a "pursuit of policies diametrically opposed to the very premises of international accord and recovery". In Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., despite U.S. and British protests, had used its military position to carry on a unilateral policy, contrary to the Yalta agreements, by which free choice of their destiny had been denied to those peoples. Minority Communist régimes imposed upon those peoples had cut them off economically from the rest of Europe, curtailed their productivity, and bound them to exclusive economic relations with the U.S.S.R. He spoke of the "bare-faced *coup d'état* in Hungary" on the eve of the Hungarian treaty coming into effect, and noted that 2 years after Potsdam, by reason of Soviet unwillingness, there was no German economic unity nor a treaty with Austria. As a

result the recovery of Europe had been delayed, and the great area east of the Stettin-Trieste line had been exploited and cut off from western Europe.

June 17.—President Truman, in a speech at Princeton University, said that the U.S.A. could not undertake alone the task of building "a new and orderly world". No single nation had the means to set the world right; it was a job for all nations to do together. And generosity and abundant goodwill were not enough; peace-loving countries must be supported by strength. He considered that universal military training in the U.S.A. was now a necessity, for weakness on the part of that country would raise fears among small nations that it was abandoning world leadership and uncertainty might weaken the resistance of the free and independent nations to "the encroachment of totalitarian pressures".

June 19.—The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization reported that in Austria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Italy, and Yugoslavia supplies of home-produced food, especially bread grain, were nearing exhaustion, and that the imports scheduled were inadequate to maintain the current rations until the next harvest became available. A large import requirement would have to be faced. Three countries, however favourable their crops, would be completely unable to feed their populations from domestic production. In all six countries, recovery in the output of animal produce could only be moderate, and imports of fats, oils, and protective foods would still be needed.

Yugoslavia faced "near-starvation" in certain areas. The deficit for May, June, and July was estimated at 250,000 tons—equivalent to about two-thirds of the country's needs—and other foods were in even shorter supply. The deficit in Austria would be 100,000 tons and the possibilities of relieving it by additional imports were limited. The planned shipments to Greece would insure distribution of grain there only until mid-July. Hungary's existing and prospective supplies were short of requirements by 38,400 tons, and there was no likelihood of further large imports. Italy was short of 170,000 tons to maintain distribution in May and June, and had urgently requested a supplementary allocation from the International Emergency Food Council. The bread ration in Poland was likely to fall by one-half in August, and marked diminution in fats and meat also were expected unless further imports could be obtained.

June 20.—Note from Italy welcoming the proposed aid for Europe. (*see Italy.*)

June 22.—The President announced the appointment of 3 committees to study the impact of aid to foreign countries on the domestic economy of the U.S.A. Two were formed within the Government, and the third was a non-party group to advise the President.

UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA. *June 9.*—The Government, in reply to the Netherlands Note of May 28, expressed its willingness to co-operate on the basis of the agreement made in March, but blamed the Dutch for the continuance of hostilities and the naval blockade

which, it declared, hampered a solution of the problems. The Government denied that law and order was lacking in Republican territory, and claimed that in Dutch areas a colonial policy was still being followed. They were willing to form an interim Government, but considered that the agreement should be applied as a whole. They said they would recognize the State of East Indonesia, although the manner of its establishment was in conflict with the March agreement. Subject to a plebiscite, they felt that New Guinea also should be incorporated in that area. They desired an equal voice in determining the status of Borneo.

The Government further demanded that there should be no change in the *de facto* recognition of the Republic, that the title of the Governor General should be changed to that of High Commissioner, and that at least half of the members of the interim Government should be Republicans. They pointed out that the task of keeping order was that of the Republican police and not that of the Dutch army. All Dutch Government departments which contradicted *de facto* recognition of the Republic should be abolished, and on the formation of the interim Government all areas either controlled by Dutch armed forces or civil authorities must be handed over to the Republic, including Buitenzorg, Padang, Modjokerto, Medan, and Palembang.

June 19.—The Prime Minister appealed in a broadcast speech for further discussions between Dutch and Indonesians as soon as possible. He denied the idea that his Government's counter proposals to the Dutch plan for a federal Government were tantamount to a rejection of the plan. The proposed interim Government should, he suggested, be established before the middle of July, and he urged an early start to set up federal machinery.

U.S.S.R. *June 10.*—The Supreme Soviet issued a decree covering the penalties for the disclosure of State secrets and designed "to increase responsibility for disclosing information considered to be a State secret". It applied to officials, the services, and civilians alike. The accused would be tried by military tribunals. Service men found guilty of disclosing secrets would be sent to "reformatory labour camps" for 10 to 20 years; officials for 8 to 12 years; and civilians from 5 to 10 years, provided in each case their action could not be qualified as treason or espionage, for which the penalties were not stated.

The Council of Ministers issued a supplementary decree defining a State secret and included in the definition any detail about the armed forces and war industries; anything to do with discoveries or inventions "in the sphere of technical and other means of defence of the U.S.S.R."; "information concerning the negotiations, relations, and agreements of the U.S.S.R. with foreign States, and equally all other measures in the sphere of foreign policy and foreign trade not contained in officially published data"; information concerning the place of State funds; "plans and proposals concerning the import and export of certain goods", or those concerning geological resources. There was a final item, forbidding the disclosure of "other information which will be

recognized by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers as not subject to disclosure".

June 15.—A statement from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was broadcast saying that M. Molotov had received the British Ambassador in connexion with the recent changes in the Hungarian Government. The British Ambassador had ascribed these changes to the actions of the Soviet authorities. He had further stated that, in the opinion of the British Government, the Soviet Government had decided to nullify the result of the Parliamentary elections in Hungary and take all possible steps to dissolve the Smallholders' Party and place in power the parties which obtained the minority of votes at the election. He had concluded by asking for information about the case of Bela Kovacs, secretary-general of the Smallholders' Party, as well as about the intention of the Soviet Government in Hungary.

M. Molotov, while pointing out that an open trial was being conducted by the Hungarian court in Budapest involving Kovacs and other participants of the anti-Republican plot, and that the British authorities had had, and still had, an opportunity to receive full information on the matter, refuted the accusation against Soviet authorities in Hungary as having no foundation. He had also pointed out that the Soviet representative in Hungary had several times refuted British suggestions regarding interference in the internal affairs of Hungary.

The statement pointed out that the former Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Nagy, convicted of the anti-Republican plot, fled abroad, resigned of his own accord, and was replaced by a new Prime Minister under the Hungarian Constitution. The new Prime Minister belonged to the same party of Smallholders which had a Parliamentary majority. This change in the Government was carried out in a normal constitutional manner—by the Parliament and the President.

In conclusion, the statement said that all these circumstances testified to the fact that the accusations advanced by the British Government against the Soviet authorities in Hungary were devoid of foundation, and that the suggestions made in the name of the British Government could not mean anything but a fresh attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary, and must be considered as intending to impose the wish of some foreign countries on Hungary. In view of this, the Soviet Government took exception to the representations of the British Government, and did not see that the events which took place in Hungary prevented the development of normal representations between Hungary and Britain.

June 16.—*Pravda*, commenting on Mr. Marshall's proposal of aid for Europe, said that the U.S. plan was only a repetition of the Truman plan for political pressure with the help of dollars, a plan for interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Mr. Marshall's added explanation that by the term "Europe" he meant "everything west of Asia" and included the U.S.S.R. manifestly contradicted U.S. policy towards East European countries. Apparently it was intended to present matters to the U.S. people as though Mr. Marshall were willing to help with the reconstruction of the whole of Europe,

but that the U.S.S.R. and East European countries were excluding themselves from Europe because the conditions of U.S. "assistance" were unacceptable to them. *Pravda* pointed out that the true meaning of Mr. Marshall's reservations, and his public approval of the idea of a United States of Europe showed that the U.S. "assistance" policy remained unchanged, but must now be presented to the U.S. people in a new disguise.

June 17.—The Tass Agency stated that the Outer Mongolian Government had denied the Chinese reports that a Mongolian cavalry regiment, accompanied by 4 aircraft with Soviet markings, had invaded Sinkiang. It further stated that the Mongolians alleged, on the contrary, that a detachment of Chinese troops crossed the border into Mongolia and began to build fortifications and raid frontier posts. They were driven out by Mongolian frontier guards, supported by several Mongolian aircraft, but the frontier guards did not cross into Chinese territory.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

June 10.—The British delegate, speaking on the criticisms which had been made of the military staff committee's report, said that there were circumstances in which the United Nations forces could be employed against great as well as small Powers for the maintenance of peace. He pointed out that there was no way out of the situation that, under the Charter as it now stood any one of the permanent members of the Council could by exercising its veto arrest the movement of the United Nations forces. But if any of the permanent members were guilty of a breach of the peace and were to use its veto in that way, the remainder of the United Nations would be entitled under Article 51 of the Charter to take action against it; and the forces already made available to the Security Council could legitimately be jointly employed to that end for so long as the Council failed to take the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Thus the plan that the Council aimed at formulating would, he hoped, go as far as possible towards organizing against an aggressor the forces of the rest of the United Nations. The absence at a critical moment of the contingent of even one of the permanent members would upset the plans to some extent, but the Council could not plan for every possible emergency. They must try to provide the greatest measure of security against circumstances that could neither be foreseen nor wholly averted. He urged the Council to try to reconcile the difference between the U.S.S.R. and other permanent members on the question of how their contingents were to be composed so that the military staff committee could determine the overall strength for the United Nations forces.

June 17.—The Council decided that the following day they would start detailed discussion of the military staff committee's report. M. Gromyko objected to any votes being taken on articles on which the

Council, like the committee, might not be in agreement and preferred that such articles should be referred back to the committee. The British delegate pointed out that the questions on which full agreement had not been reached in the committee were mainly political and the Council was an appropriate body to decide them. The Council adjourned without settling the detail of its procedure.

June 20.—In discussion on the British suggestion that the Council should consider the question of the governorship of Trieste, M. Gromyko contended that the Council should not discuss the matter until the peace treaty with Italy was in force. The U.S. delegate pointed out that under the protocol of the Council of Foreign Ministers of Dec. 12, 1946 the 4 participating Governments undertook to do everything possible to have the Governor designated at the earliest possible date so that his appointment could take effect simultaneously with the entry into force of the treaty. M. Gromyko said it would be a waste of time for the Council to discuss the matter until the 4 great Powers had reached agreement. The Council decided by 9 votes to 1 (the U.S.S.R.) that, although the Governor could not be formally appointed until the peace treaty came into force, it should consider candidates for the governorship so that the appointment might be made at short notice.

UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

June 11.—The Commission met at the request of M. Gromyko, who announced that he wished to present "certain proposals on the problem of the control of atomic energy". The main points of his speech were: (1) the mining of raw materials and every stage of atomic production should be under strict international control; (2) the control agency should be called the International Control Commission and should be established "within the framework of the Security Council"; (3) the commission should set up its own "inspectorial apparatus"; (4) the commission's rights and obligations should be laid down in a special pact; (5) the commission should consist of the 5 great Powers, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Poland, and Syria; (6) the right of inspection would mean the right to check existing stocks of raw materials, mining facilities, and all production plants, and the right to make special investigations of alleged violations; (7) the inspectors would have the right of "free access" to all mining and production facilities "to the extent necessary for the control of the uses of atomic materials and energy", and would be allowed "to weigh, measure, and analyse atomic raw materials and finished products", and ask Governments for any information they wanted; and (8) all national States would retain the right to do their own "unrestricted research" in atomic production for peaceful ends, but the agency would have its own research group, recruited from international personnel.

The Commission decided to send the Soviet proposals to its working committee for study.

June 19.—M. Gromyko, speaking to the working committee on the idea of international control and inspection "within the framework of the Security Council", said that of course there would be no veto in the day-to-day operations of a control authority. He ruled out the idea of automatic sanctions by a control agency against a major violator and thought that the most that a control agency could do in such cases was to make recommendations to the Security Council, which would decide on appropriate measures. Any other arrangement would be, in the Soviet Government's opinion, contrary to the Charter.

The Australian delegate replied that the idea that a violator could be protected by a veto from the consequences of his crime, was, in his opinion, still more against the principles of the Charter, and would never be accepted by Australia.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1947		
July	1	I.T.U. International Conference on Telecommunications, Atlantic City.
	"	1 International Rubber Conference, Paris.
	"	5 U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.
	"	6 Referendum on the Law of Succession, Spain.
	"	9 F.A.O. Cereals Conference, Paris.
	"	19 U.N. Economic and Social Council, Lake Success.
	"	25 U.N.N.R.A. Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, Lake Success.
Aug.	11	U.N. Population Commission Conference, Lake Success.
	"	17 U.N. Trusteeship Council, Lake Success.
	"	26 F.A.O. Conference, Geneva.
Sept	—	Conference between representatives of the British West Indian Colonies to discuss closer association, Montego Bay, Jamaica.
	"	— F.A.O. World Agricultural Census (Middle East), Cairo.
	"	1 U.N. World Power Conference, The Hague.
	"	8 World Statistical Congress, Washington.
	"	16 U.N. General Assembly, Lake Success.
Nov.	—	The Council of Foreign Ministers, London.
	"	3 U.N.E.S.C.O. Second General Conference, Mexico City.
	"	17 International Maritime Conference, Lake Success.
	"	20 U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva.
	"	24 U.N. Trusteeship Council, Lake Success.
Dec.	1	Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva